World Alliance News Letter

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U. S. FOREIGN POLICY FOR 1955

THE ADMINISTRATION is making a significant emphasis on world economic development. This emphasis is important enough to be considered a new direction for United States foreign policy.

Some indications of this new direction are the consideration of a "Marshall Plan for Asia," the appointment of Joseph M. Dodge as a Presidential Assistant in charge of foreign economic policy, the announcement that Nelson Rockefeller (a specialist in economic aid abroad) has been appointed as a White House Administrative Assistant on foreign policy, the promise of the Administration that it will seek from Congress funds for the UN technical assistance program at least equal in amount to those appropriated during the past year. The new emphasis, it should be noted, is upon capital development of as well as on technical assistance for underdeveloped areas.

An axiom of American policy is that we must be militarily strong. We must have force in being adequate for a powerful defense. There are those who believe that too drastic cuts have been made in our military budget. But many constructive if sharp critics of U.S. policy have stressed a quite different point. They have contended that military measures alone are not enough to insure either our national security or an increased measure of world order.

The new direction in American foreign policy is therefore welcome. It is a positive approach to a cold war stalemate. It represents in embryo a long range program aimed at alleviating world problems to which there are no short term answers. It apparently takes into full account what a noted economist has recently underlined, namely, that the balance of the future of civilization as we know it will most probably be determined by what happens relatively soon in those areas of the world we call underdeveloped.

COEXISTENCE as the alternative to "preventive" war has been a key policy of the Administration. Such a policy is posited upon the West being strong enough to discourage outright aggression. It also assumes that coexistence never implies appeasement of or capitulation to totalitarian ideologies or practices.

An expanded U.S. program of world economic development goes one vital step further. It aims to help uncommitted, non-industrial nations become more stable and healthy economically, so that they can be sturdy and willing partners in a genuinely free world. It also seeks to immunize them against the blandishments of communism so they will not be lost through attrition to the communist world.

This "clear policy of the Administration" (Dulles) puts into imaginative effect President Eisenhower's admonition that this country's role in international affairs is one of partnership instead of leadership. In the recent Inter-American Economic Conference in Brazil, as Dr. Samuel Guy Inman states in his article on page three of this *News Letter,* the United States played the role neither of partner nor of "good neighbor." Perhaps the new policy on foreign economic aid may also be extended to Latin America.

As the 84th Congress convenes, it is of decisive import for American citizens to follow closely the development of the expanded foreign aid program and encourage its being promptly carried into effective action. Secretary of State Dulles recently asserted that the President had approved in principle such a program and that it would be submitted to Congress.

AT the same time there are several other foreign policy issues to which the "partner not leader" principle might constructively be applied. All of them have been approved and, indeed, pushed by the Administration. Among these issues are:

(1) An extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements for not less than three years, so that a freer world trade may be stimulated.

(2) The amendment of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, to eliminate its obnoxious discrimitory provisions along racial and national lines.

(3) The adoption of a flexible policy with respect to Communist China, especially difficult in view of the imprisonment of American airmen—a move that appears to be a studied affront to the United States.

(4) An increased use of the United Nations as an instrument of multilateral consultation with other nations.

The "partner not leader" concept is of central importance for the United States today. This is true whether dealing with foreign economic aid or multilateral handling of international disputes. Increasingly to put this principle into practice will contribute much to our national security in our interdependent world. This is perhaps also the best way for America to help bring into being an international climate in which peace with justice might grow.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Annual Meeting of Church Peace Union Board

The trustees of the Church Peace Union will convene at Merrill House, New York City, on Thursday, January 27, for their annual meeting. Officers will be elected, the program for 1955 reviewed, and the budget for the ensuing year approved. The joint Education Committee for the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance will meet on January 25 and 26 for a study conference on UN Charter Review.

An Appeal for Austrian Independence

At a Freedom House luncheon in New York recently, guest of honor Chancellor Julius Raab of Austria discussed "The Struggle for Democratic Freedom in Austria, Eastern Outpost of the Free World."

Austrian political and economic stability, Chancellor Raab stated, is the best indication of Austria's readiness for independence. In the 1945 national election, 95 per cent of the vote went to two center parties, and only 5 per cent to the communists. In the 1954 State Assembly election, despite a new party on the right, the two center parties polled about 90 per cent of the vote.

Although countless industries, communications facilities, homes had been destroyed, and the people had had to survive some time on a daily diet of 800 calories, Austria rebuilt, largely thanks to foreign aid and the Marshall Plan. One complication, according to Chancellor Raab, was the loss of Eastern trade (30 per cent of her pre-war exports). That Austria has found new markets and has had a favorable balance of trade since 1953 is partly due to an industrial output double that of 1938.

Although Chancellor Raab named Russia responsible for the continuing occupation of Austria (Russia wished to keep troops in Austria after the conclusion of the Peace Treaty), he appealed to the world not to forget Austria's will to independence.

At the United Nations

- The General Assembly's rejection of a resolution seeking new negotiations between the Netherlands and Indonesia over the disputed territory of West New Guinea was hailed as an important victory by the colonial powers. The U.S. abstained on the voting.
- The UNESCO eighth general conference at Montevideo approved a budget of $26,605,830 to carry out the UNESCO program for the next two years.
- West Germany became the 47th country to ratify the UN Convention to Prevent Genocide.
- The International Labor Organization has arranged for four teams of Turkish engineers to learn advanced techniques in textile, steel, railway and cement plants in France, the Saar, the Netherlands, and West Germany. Eventually 12 teams will train for eight weeks each in Western European industries.

Partners in Freedom

If President Eisenhower, against this background [analysis of the current world situation], and with bipartisan support, should speak to the underdeveloped nations in the following terms, the effect would be electric:

"For generations the West took from the colonial areas vast wealth to develop its own high living standards. This flow of wealth from East to West came at a time when the moral standards of the world were different from those of today.

"Recognizing this change and recognizing also the great needs of the new underdeveloped nations of the world, we now propose to make available to you loans, grants, and technical assistance, as part of a major five-year plan to speed your development. We ask nothing in return except your dedicated efforts in behalf of your own people to create rising living standards and expanding opportunities under free governments."

Can America summon the imaginations and understanding to talk in such terms? It is not too much to say that the survival of the free world during our generation may depend on the answer. The struggle for a democratic Asia, Africa and South America will be won or lost, not on the battlefields, but in the rice fields and malaria swamps, the assembly lines, and the river valleys. In this fight America must soon stand up and be counted, or repudiate the very truths which she once held to be self-evident.

The time has come for members of both political parties to set a new measure of action for the future. Let America put her hesitations behind her and boldly offer the free, underdeveloped, and uncommitted people of Asia, Africa, and South America a partnership to quicken their economic progress.

Then the world will know that America, drawing on her great traditions, has responded dynamically and effectively to the exciting and dangerous world in which we live. And at long last free people everywhere can begin to face the future—unafraid.

—Chester Bowles in *The Atlantic Monthly*.

THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY AND THE RIO CONFERENCE

SAMUEL GUY INMAN

The Good Neighbor Policy still seems to be in trouble. In an auspicious move, President Eisenhower sent his brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, to South America to work out an enlarged program for inter-American friendship. The university president, with several expert advisers, was cordially received. He returned with a six-point program which, if not in any way revolutionary, did point out the need of closer economic and cultural relations.

At this point the program, announced with considerable flare, disappeared into the unknown. Several Congressional committees also suggested greater aid for industrialization and Point Four. So did the newly appointed Assistant Secretary of State, John M. Cabot, a man of long experience in the Southern republics. Mr. Eric Johnston was asked to make a study of the Milton Eisenhower report and to recommend ways of implementation. The only visible result, however, was the sending of Mr. Cabot to Sweden. His place was taken by Mr. Henry E. Holland, an Eisenhower democrat from Texas, whose ideas are probably more in accord with those of Secretary of the Treasury, George M. Humphrey.

At Caracas last March, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, with Mr. Holland as his right hand man, used the two-week Conference to put through a resolution against international communism. When Latin American delegates complained that economic matters were not receiving attention, Mr. Dulles suggested that an Economic Conference of Ministers of Finance be held at Rio de Janeiro this November.

BACKGROUND OF THE CONFERENCE

The Conference opened at Petropolis, a resort city near Rio de Janeiro, on November 20 and closed December 4. All 21 republics were represented. The U.S. delegation was headed by Mr. Humphrey.

While traveling through Latin America before the Conference, Assistant Secretary of State Henry Holland frankly declared that Washington was not prepared to change its emphasis on private financing of Latin American needs. Whatever government money went to Latin America would have to go through the already established Export-Import Bank and the International Bank of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation. It was made plain that we would not approve the plan for an inter-American Bank, which Latin Americans had long wanted. Since these two government banks lent money only to definite enterprises on a profit basis, many necessary public works such as health, or social and educational programs had little hope of securing finances. The Latin Americans also wanted an arrangement to stabilize the price of their raw products, raised for the needs of the industrial and military United States. It was impossible for them to combat their biggest economic enemy, inflation, if tin in Bolivia, copper in Chile, aluminum in Brazil brought high prices in war time and dropped violently in peace time when the United States no longer needed them. The fluctuation was particularly painful when the price of industrial articles imported from the U.S. rose as rapidly as the price of their own raw products fell. Price fixing, replied Mr. Humphrey, was entirely against the free enterprise system and would not be considered. About all Mr. Humphrey seemed to promise was a relaxation of the Export-Import Bank's lending requirements.

—DR. INMAN is a recognized authority on Latin American affairs. He attended the Caracas Conference and has been called on frequently to represent the United States in Latin America as a goodwill ambassador. He has just completed a definitive history of the Pan-American movement.

DISAGREEMENTS ON U.S. POLICY

The Rio Conference opened on this pessimistic note. During the first few days, little progress was made. Then came a sensational challenge of the United States position by one of its own Congressmen, Representative James G. Fulton of Pennsylvania. In a strongly-worded interview with Brazilian newspapermen, he stated that Secretary Humphrey was doing an injustice to Latin America by refusing to provide either sufficient or rapid enough help. His protest was strengthened when a member of the delegation, Senator George A. Smathers, Democrat from Florida, publicly supported his position.

As if to feed the flame, Ambassador James S. Kemper notified Representative Fulton, who was already dressed for an Embassy dinner, that he would not be welcome at the party. Ambassador Kemper's resignation was later accepted.

Whether or not these internal conflicts changed the attitude of the official delegation, a more liberal attitude was manifested in the last few days of the Conference. The Conference finally passed 49 resolutions. These referred largely to future studies, but also included some commitments on trade policies, private and public investments, movements against inflation, and technical aid. Mr. Humphrey finally pledged to increase financial aid by enlarging loans, and to encourage private capital financing by easing home taxation.

SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCE

It is difficult to see how the Rio Conference could have been a success. The Latin Americans came with a tremendously human problem—raising the standard of living of their people, half of whom have never slept in a bed, have never had enough to eat, have never gone to school. The U.S. delegation came from the richest country on earth. Involved in the politi-

(Continued on page 6)

UNICEF: HOPE FOR THE WORLD'S CHILDREN

MAURICE PATE

A Pakistani nurse returns from a conference abroad incredulous that she has been respected *because* she is a nurse-midwife—in her own country women in the nursing profession still have to win acceptance.

In Indonesia, a teen-ager dances for joy because a 10 cent shot of penicillin has cured him of yaws, the crippling tropical disease which prevented him from walking for four years. Now he is able to resume helping his family work in the rice paddies.

The Pakistani nurse has gained a broader perspective of the world, which she will pass on to others along with the benefits of her enhanced technical skills, because the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), cooperating closely with other international organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO), has provided supplies and equipment which helped give the Pakistani government the impetus to develop health care for children.

UNICEF-supplied penicillin has cured the youngster of yaws, as it has hundreds of other Indonesian children in the world's most ambitious anti-yaws campaign. Because of the high incidence of the disease in the Indonesian archipelago, UNICEF is helping the Indonesian authorities cover virtually the entire Indonesian population.

WORLD-WIDE PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS

All over the world, in Asia, Latin America, Africa, the Eastern Mediterranean, and Europe, UNICEF is helping launch long-range programs for underdeveloped countries. These will be absorbed into, or form the nucleus of permanent public health services. Planned to make a permanent and beneficial imprint upon the general economy of assisted nations, they are programs which hard-pressed governments might not have had the courage or resources to tackle alone.

In contrast to its early days, when it concentrated upon stop-gap emergency aid for the children of war-devastated Europe, UNICEF now is increasingly emphasizing preventive maternal and child care services which help consolidate gains from mass health campaigns and develop community services in rural areas. UNICEF now helps such centers in 30 countries.

In 1954, with some $17 million, UNICEF aided some 250 child welfare programs in 88 countries and territories, 13 of which have not received aid before.

ANTI-MALARIAL CAMPAIGN

Almost one-fourth of the year's allocations are for new projects such as local milk processing and the development of rural health centers in Africa. UNICEF's largest single allocation of the year, $815,000, was for a mass anti-malarial campaign in French West Africa, Cameroons, and Togoland.

Recognizing unsafe water supplies and sewage disposal as a basic cause of infant illness and death, UNICEF for the first time was able to begin to help solve this problem with an appropriation of some $269,000, through seven programs in rural areas of Asia, Latin America and Greece. For the first time, eye disease in Egypt and Spain will be combatted and an integrated school services program will be developed in Honduras, centering on health and nutrition in rural schools and involving considerable community education and participation.

Most 1954 allocations provided medical supplies and equipment, milk, insecticides, milk conservation equipment and other supplies for continuation or expansion of projects previously approved, particularly for campaigns to control tuberculosis, malaria and yaws. Large-scale trachoma control programs in Morocco and Taiwan were continued.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS

This year more than 31,000,000 children and pregnant and nursing mothers, or 10,000,000 more than in 1953, will benefit from various kinds of UNICEF assistance. In BCG anti-tuberculosis campaigns alone, more than 39,000,000 children have been tested and approximately 14,000,000 vaccinated. Another 9,000,000 children and mothers will be protected against malaria and typhus. More than 8,000,000 will be examined, and nearly 2,000,000 treated for yaws, bejel, or syphilis.

UNICEF has voted funds to equip some 165 plants in 26 countries for pasteurizing or drying milk, or processing milk substitutes. Of these, 45 are yet to be completed; but when all are in operation, they will supply some 4,000,000 children and mothers with free or low-cost milk. Millions more will benefit from the availability of safe supplies. More than 1,700,000 are receiving UNICEF rations through school feeding and other long-range nutrition programs in 36 countries. In addition, approximately 4,000,000 will receive emergency rations shipped by UNICEF to 10 countries and territories for victims of war and natural disasters and to the Palestine refugees.

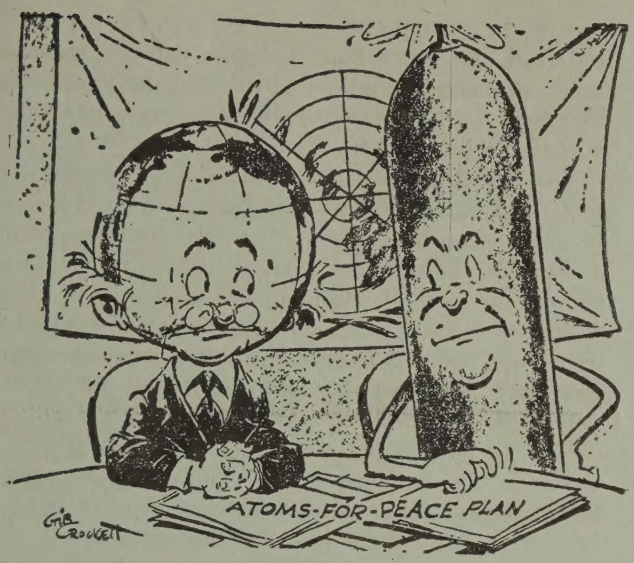
SELF-HELP A MAJOR FACTOR

Naturally, UNICEF is glad to have played a part in these achievements. However, major credit must go to the peoples themselves; for it is by their determination and sacrifices that these foundations for a better life for themselves and their children are being laid. Through heroic efforts, their governments are spending more than three dollars to every two dollars spent by UNICEF. While UNICEF provides equipment and supplies unavailable within the assisted countries, the governments provide locally procurable materials and services. A number of health projects initiated with UNICEF aid already have been wholly taken over by the governments concerned, and public health budgets have dramatically soared.

UNICEF aid represents an awakened world conscience expressed through the voluntary contributions of nations, private groups, and individuals. UNICEF functions entirely through this voluntary support. A growing realization of the urgent need has brought larger contributions to UNICEF each year. In 1950, 30 governments contributed $8 million; by 1953, contributions totaled more than $14 million from 55 governments. Private groups have also given substantially. Much has been done, but more formidable challenges lie ahead. To meet this growing need, UNICEF has set a record target budget of $20 million for 1955, confident that the world's children, the best hope for the future, will not be neglected.

—MR. PATE *is Executive Director of UNICEF.*

FOCUS> *on the Churches' Work for World Order*



CROCKETT in *The Washington Star*

Co-Existence . . . or What?

ATOMS FOR PEACE

No advance toward a more orderly world is automatic. Very occasionally a dramatic forward step is made. Generally, however, progress is slow and continually must be stimulated on many fronts.

The Atoms-For-Peace program may become a significant example of an advance on one front towards a more peaceful world. The United States announced in the United Nations on November 15 that it was ready to make available, as an initial contribution to this program, 100 kilograms of fissionable material for use as fuel in experimental reactors in other countries. The United Kingdom has similarly stated that it would contribute about 20 kilograms to this international program.

The 100 kilograms promised by the U.S. is enough fuel to activate as many as 50 research reactors or similar experimental facilities. These atomic fuels, however, will not enable any receiving nation to make an atomic weapon. The United States has also expressed its willingness to give help on the designing and technical services required for the construction of reactors. Several private U.S. firms also appear able and ready to participate in this program.

Some types of research reactor can be built for about $100,000. Others may cost several million dollars. It is estimated that operating costs may vary between a few tens of thousands dollars a year and several hundreds of thousands.

The Atoms-For-Peace program is promising. It may become an extremely important project as it develops under the aegis of the International Atomic Energy Agency when it is set up, most probably as a specialized agency of the United Nations. Meanwhile projects may be started on a nation-to-nation basis.

* * *

However promising the projected program may be, it is important not to build up exaggerated expectations for it. Its development doubtless will be slow. The possibility of producing electric power by atomic energy is limited, as Dana Adams Schmidt makes clear in the following quotation from an article in *The New York Times:*

The glowing promise of electric power produced by atomic energy is limited by these factors:

First of all by costs, now six or eight times greater per kilowatt than for electric power produced by conventional fuels. Some experts say it will be five or ten years, some say twenty, until atomic energy becomes competitive. In the meantime, to be sure, uses for "package" atomic energy producers may be found in remote areas where conventional fuels are hard to get and costly. The military base at Thule, Greenland, has been frequently mentioned as such a place.

Alaska might be another. The interior of Brazil might be suitable. Some parts of southeast Asia, notoriously poor in energy resources, might also prove suitable locations and provide early fulfillment of the dream that atomic energy can raise the standards of living of the "have not" nations.

Secondly, sending out "package" atomic plants to remote areas creates a difficult problem of providing the necessary highly skilled personnel.

Thirdly, there is a security problem. There is no foolproof guarantee that some remote never-never land, once having non-military atomic materials, might not find a means of using them for military purposes.

The conclusion may be reached, therefore, that the task facing the United States and the United Nations in the matter of atomic energy is not only organizational and scientific but also one of guiding public opinion towards more realistic and less romantic notions.

ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

Problems of a New Republic

After three hundred years of Dutch rule Indonesia became independent. Many hours of patient negotiation and mediation by the UN were needed to persuade the Dutch to bow to the inevitable, to put down their arms and leave the island territories and allow self-determination. To many of us, Indonesia means only such exotic names as Bali, Sumatra, Java and Borneo. But in fact, the string of islands constituting the new nation form a 3,000 mile arc, part of a shield separating Asia from Australia. This land of over 80 million is of key strategic importance.

It is also a great Asian experiment in self-government. Its 2,000 islands lend themselves to separatist movements. The constant rivalries between Dutch, Chinese and Indonesians and between Moslems and Hindus are divisive factors of great importance. At present, there are revolts of varying degrees of seriousness. For the most part these are of a hit and run guerrilla type. Nevertheless, the government has not been able to halt them.

Add to this political instability the very real crisis in foreign trade and finance. Food prices are sky high and at present there is an unfavorable trade balance. Corruption in the government seems widespread. As a result of these conditions of instability, the communists have made substantial gains in recent months. By supporting the present government, they have gained some public respectability.

In view of all this, it seems hardly likely that Indonesia could effectively govern the western half of New Guinea. Both the Indonesians and the Dutch claim this wild jungle land. It may be that the Indonesian government is pressing her claim; despite serious opposition by the western powers, in order to distract her people from domestic conditions and to gain prestige among other former colonial peoples.

UN Action on Imprisoned Airmen

By a vote of 47-5, the United Nations General Assembly has condemned Communist China for holding in jail eleven U.S. fliers. The acrimonius debate between the Soviet bloc on one side and the sixteen nations who were part of the UN military command in Korea on the other side went far to dispel the rather genial climate that marked the first months of the General Assembly.

The debates in the General Assembly left no doubt in anyone's mind that the Chinese charge that the airmen are spies is a transparent falsehood. These men were shot down in full uniform during the UN action in Korea. For months their presence in North Korea or China was denied by the Communists. After months of denial, the Chinese have suddenly announced their incarceration. This is a flagrant violation of the Korean truce terms which provided for repatriation of all war prisoners. The only apparent reason for this action, a deliberate insult to the U.S. and the UN, is an attempt to discredit the U.S. Obviously the Communists do not expect us to war over the issue. But they hope to show that we are too weak to obtain the release of the airmen. They wish to pose as the great power of Asia, so strong that no one can thwart them in any act.

The United States has announced that she will detain 35 Chinese students in this country. This is being done on the grounds that some have too great a technical knowledge to allow them to return to China and serve the Communists and some do not wish to return. From the timing, however, it would seem to be a retaliatory move. Based on the few facts available, it would seem that those who wished to return to China should be exchanged for the eleven (or more) airmen now held in China as spies. Under a UN mandate, the Secretary General, Dag Hammarskjold, is attempting to work out a formula for the release of the prisoners. In spite of its inability to enforce international law, the UN is again proving its worth as a negotiator between nations.

Good Neighbor Policy *(Continued from page 3)*

cal battles at home, it was divided by foreign policy and by the battles over McCarthy and Knowland. Although its banker chairman was concerned about conditions of poverty, he felt obliged to maintain banking principles, which demand results "from a financial institution, not from a charity organization." In addition, Washington has forgotten our Latin American partners of the war and now concentrates on saving the Far East. Few Americans are aware of the tremendous economic and social problems to the south. We can help our southern neighbors stave off revolution and communism by helping them to industrialize and educate a people who by 1975 may number 500 million.

The U.S. sent an official mission to the inauguration of President Getulio Vargas, who committed suicide three months ago because he saw no way out of the mess in which he and his government were involved. While a member of that delegation, I met with the Council of Protestant Churches. During a discussion of the terrific poverty among the common people, one of the members of the Council said, with tears in his eyes, that his cook had told him that morning that she and her six children were living on one meal a day.

"One meal a day!" For months afterward, I woke up at night with that phrase ringing in my ears. Only when our delegates get close enough to know how the Latin American masses live, will they be able to help conquer the problem of communism, or promote warm, brotherly inter-American fellowship.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

One Nation Under God

Brotherhood Week this year will be celebrated throughout the United States from February 20-27, under the sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. President Dwight Eisenhower is honorary chairman. The 1955 theme is "One Nation Under God."

1955 marks the 22nd year of Brotherhood celebrations. More than 10,000 communities will, it is hoped, participate this year.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews, with 62 regional offices throughout the U.S., has available reading materials, radio and television programs, motion pictures, film strips, recordings and slides and will help local groups arrange workshops, seminars, and meetings. Write National Conference of Christians and Jews, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16.

Church groups may find a community gathering a good way to promote brotherhood. Using the theme "One Nation Under God," groups might represent the many diverse national and racial groups forming the United States. A common project, such as better playground facilities or slum clearance, might help unify the community. The Interracial News Service, a bi-monthly bulletin published by the National Council of Churches, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., notes the positive action other communities all over the country are taking to lessen group tensions. ($2.00 for a two year subscription.)

Hospitality for Foreign Students

In 1953 there were over 6,000 foreign students in New York alone, 1,700 in Illinois, over 4,000 in California, and 20 other states had several hundred each. Many of these students will be future leaders in Asia, Africa, Europe, or South America. Hospitality now may make a great difference in their future attitudes toward the United States.

These students also have a great contribution to make in American families, and in the communities where they are living. As their programs are often heavy ones, it is important to plan hospitality well in advance. If several families can receive students, or if a group is planning a series of programs, it might be a good idea to invite students from widely different areas in Africa, Asia, Europe, and South America.

These agencies will help arrange hospitality:

Student Services, Institute of International Education, 1 East 67th Street, New York, N. Y. The Institute has regional or related offices in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Houston, Texas.

Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students, 291 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Many contacts.

American Field Service, 113 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Needs vacation hospitality occasionally for high school students.

Grail International Student Center, 370 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y. (Catholic). Has centers in Detroit, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Shreveport, La., Philadelphia, and Wichita, Kan. Many other contacts.

Experiment in International Living, Putney, Vt., Group and individual hospitality programs.

In addition, four large institutions house international students:

International House, 500 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.

Student Movement House, 1825 R Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

International House, 1414 East 59th Street, Chicago, Ill.

International House, 2335 Piedmont Avenue, Berkeley, Calif.

In 1953 over 1,400 local schools and colleges reported having one or more foreign students. A local college dean might have foreign student contacts.

Recommended Magazine Articles

Why We Should Support the United Nations by Senator John Sparkman. (*World Outlook,* December 1954.)

A realistic appraisal of the United Nations today by a former delegate to the General Assembly.

The Peking-Moscow Axis and the Western Alliance by Franz Borkenau. (*Commentary,* December 1954.)

A highly informative review of Russo-Chinese relations, with some attention given to western mistakes which have made the Sino-Soviet alliance more closely-knit.

Evanston on International Affairs by Ernest W. Lefever. (*Christianity and Crisis,* November 29, 1954.)

A biting critique of the report from Section IV ("Christians in the Struggle for World Community") at the World Council of Churches Assembly last August.

The Judgment of the Diplomat by A. J. P. Taylor (*Saturday Review,* December 11, 1954.)

A stimulating discussion of the relationship between the diplomat and the citizenry of the country he represents, together with some observations about "realism" and "idealism" in foreign affairs.

Marshall Plan for Asia (*The Commonweal,* December 10, 1954.)

An editorial commendation for the Administration's "imagination and foresight" in giving serious consideration to large-scale economic aid for Asia.

Let's Try Capitalism In Foreign Trade by William H. Draper, Jr. (*The Reporter,* December 16, 1954.)

An eloquent and sensible plea that the U. S. (1) "promise not to increase present tariffs or decrease present quotes or apply new restrictions for ten years" and (2) participate "in the International Finance Corporation . . . in order to coordinate the free flow of money with the free flow of goods." The author is an investment banker and a former U. S. government official.

SUGGESTED READING

Christianity and Western Civilization by Carlton J. H. Hayes. Stanford. 63 pp. $2.50.

Dr. Hayes' thesis in these eloquent lectures is that "certain distinctive features of western civilization, specifically its ideals of freedom, limited government, and humanitarian compassion have been inspired and given substance primarily by its historic religion."

An Almanac of Liberty by William O. Douglas. Doubleday. 409 pp. $5.50.

This fine, imaginative book is really an almanac of the American ideal, and therefore its subject matter is much wider than civil liberties in the conventional sense. Well indexed.

Christian Social Consciousness: An Introduction to Christian Sociology by A. D. Mattson. Augustana Book Concern. 267 pp. $3.50.

This introduction to Christian sociology enunciates the principles of the Church's social responsibility. Readable, concise, scholarly.

Tell Freedom: Memories of Africa by Peter Abrahams. Knopf. 370 pp. $4.00.

A gripping and revealing autobiography of the first 22 years of the life of a South African novelist who grew up in the slums of Johannesburg.

Black Power by Richard Wright. Harper. 351 pp. $4.00.

A vivid, even passionate, depiction of the revolutionary ferment in the Gold Coast as the people there struggle for full independence. Mr. Wright's bitterness undercuts at places the effectiveness of the book.

Hitler's Europe ed. by Arnold Toynbee and Veronica M. Toynbee. Oxford. 730 pp. $14.50.

This comprehensive, extremely important volume in the series on the history of World War II has been issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (London) and written by various British authorities in their respective fields.

The Church and Social Responsibility ed. by J. Richard Spann. Abingdon. 272 pp. $2.75.

Stimulating essays by 15 Protestant leaders on (1) the social ministry of the Church, (2) basic human rights and the community, (3) the Church and the economic order, (4) the Church and the political order.

The Death of Hitler's Germany by Georges Blond. Macmillan. 302 pp. $4.50.

An important contribution to the history of World War II done in an absorbing and exciting way.

Tito's Promised Land by Alex N. Dragnich. Rutgers. 337 pp. $5.75.

An eyewitness account of life in Yugoslavia—of the operation of the present Communist government and its plans for the future.

Truth Is One by Henry James Forman and Roland Gammon. Harper. 224 pp. $5.00.

The story of the major world religions in pictures and text. An attractive and interesting book.

International Politics by Norman J. Padelford and George A. Lincoln. Macmillan. 719 pp. $6.50.

This study interprets the "fundamental and essential facts and principles" of international affairs, aiming to help citizens of free nations to better understand the issues and problems now facing them.

Asia, East by South: A Cultural Geography by Joseph E. Spencer. Wiley. 453 pp. $8.50.

This is not only a very valuable reference work for the specialist, but also an interesting and informative book for the general reader.

Free Churches and Christian Unity by Marion John Bradshaw. Beacon. 225 pp. $3.50.

"A critical view of the ecumenical movement and of the World Council of Churches" by a professor at Bangor Theological Seminary.

The Middle East: Problem Area in World Politics by Halford L. Haskins. Macmillan. 311 pp. $4.75.

A sober study of this strategic region and some suggestions for U.S. leadership there. Readable and authoritative.

The 20th Century Capitalist Revolution by A. A. Berle, Jr. Harcourt, Brace, 192 pp. $3.00.

A brilliant analysis of the modern corporation and its place in the social and political structure of the modern world.

The Guardians: The Men Who Ruled India by Philip Woodruff. St. Martin's Press. 385 pp. $5.00.

The story of Britain's final century of rule in India told with insight and sympathy by one of the participants.

For Zion's Sake: A Biography of Judah L. Magnes by Norman Bentwich. Jewish Publication Society. 343 pp. $4.00.

A perceptive, informative, and often touching biography of Judah Magnes, the distinguished American rabbi who served as Chancellor, and later as President of the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus, Palestine, for 25 years.

Great Problems in European Civilization edited by Kenneth M. Setton and Henry R. Winkler. Prentice-Hall. 649 pp. $7.65.

A study of the problems of European history, history being viewed as "the continuous stream of human experience." The 16 contributors have aimed to present materials on various sides of the issues considered.

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